

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SATURDAY, MORNING MARCH 10, 1877.

THE CONTEST IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Henry P. Farrow, the well known radical politician, in issuing a circular to his party friends in the ninth district, announcing the nomination of Martin E. Archer, of Gainesville, as the radical candidate for congress, significantly remarks: "If our friends will bring out the full republican vote it will secure his election, as the democratic party will be divided." Farrow is an exceedingly shrewd politician, and he bases his assertion that "the democratic party will be divided" wholly upon the fact that Mr. Emory Speer, a young man whose ambition at least equals his ability, is going up and down through the district in the thin guise of a reformer, uttering attempat d' squeaks which he desires the people to interpret as patriotism rather than as the phreny of an office-seeker. Farrow may be right. It is possible that the people are ignorant enough to be deceived by the shallow pretences of reform which Mr. Speer gives as the excuse for his candidacy—it is probable that Mr. Speer's enthusiastic desire to hold office may be mistaken for the patriotic rage of a true friend of the people. If so, why, then, so much the worse for the people. They will learn, after it is too late to profit by their knowledge, that Mr. Speer's methods—whatever may be his motives—all lead to demoralization, disorganization and defeat. They will learn that every vote cast against the nominees of the party is in effect a vote cast for Archer, the radical nominee, a man who commanded the regiment of negro troops in the federal army during the war.

Our readers will bear us out in the statement that while criticising the attitude of Mr. Speer heretofore we have given him credit for the very best and purest motives, but what are we to think of him—how are we to construe his position—when he is aware of the fact that his candidacy threatens to bring about that most deplorable of all results, the election of a radical to congress from the ninth district? Let not private detest Mr. Speer from obeying the dictates of his conscience. Inordinate ambition is an enemy not easy to conquer, but Mr. Speer should remember that there is no humiliation in the performance of a duty. It is his duty, in this crisis of affairs, to place no obstacle in the way of democratic success. It is duty to remit the advocacy of his "reforms" to a more auspicious period, particularly when it has come to be a matter of serious doubt whether he is not making these "reforms" mere excuses for furthering his own personal ends.

We observe from a circular, which some friend has forwarded us, that a Mr. Bailey Thomas, who is said to be a brother-in-law to Mr. Speer, and who was one of the delegates to the Gainesville, has repudiated his own action in that body, and is engaged in denouncing the Hon. T. P. Bell in a style as violent as it is impotent. Mr. Thomas was a delegate to the convention, elected along with Messers. Rucker and Lester by the Speer wing of the democracy of Clarke county. He was in short, a reformer, and he attended the convention in that guise. He took a prominent part in the proceedings, was active in debate and lost no opportunity to let himself be heard; but no word did he utter in support of "reform"—not a protest did he make against the unequal representation of which his brother-in-law had made such loud complaints. Not only this, Mr. Thomas went further. He was a warm supporter of Bell in the convention, and, if our memory serves us, voted for him on nearly every ballot. But it seems that Mr. Thomas was only playing a part. He is now out in a circular denouncing the convention and its action as a fraud and a farce, and Colonel Bell as a demagogue and a political failure. Indeed, having exhausted himself in this direction, Mr. Thomas charges that Mr. Bell is a preacher of the gospel, and remarks axiomatically that a man cannot serve God and Mammon—form all of which our readers may well infer that Mr. Thomas's circular is a marvel of logical reasoning.

Messrs. Rucker and Lester, who were colleagues of Thomas in the convention have not seen proper to repudiate their own action in that body. They are supporting the nominee of the party, and contributing their time and energy to prevent disruption and defeat. We beg the democracy of the ninth to remember that a vote, as for Mr. Speer or any other independent candidate is, in effect, a vote for Archer.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

Hayes kindly took four of the seven members of his cabinet from democratic states—Evarts from New York, Key from Tennessee, Schurz from Missouri and Thorne from Indiana. It is of the latter that we speak just now.

He spells his name with a p, and his full name, title included, is Colonel Richard W. Thompson. We are glad that he is a colonel. He was born at Culpeper Court-house, Virginia, in 1809, where he received a good education. In 1831 he settled in Louisville, Kentucky. Shortly afterwards he removed to Lawrence county, Indiana, where he sold goods and studied law. In 1834 he began the practice of law, and was almost immediately elected to the legislature of Indiana, becoming president of the senate and acting lieutenant governor. He was a Harrison elector, and from 1841 to 1847 was in congress. In 1842 he was a Lincoln elector. In 1849 he declined a re-election to congress, and he also declined positions tendered by Taylor and Fillmore. Since 1849 he can scarcely be said to have been in public life, his time being chiefly devoted to business enterprises and to the practice of his profession at Terre Haute. He is an excellent speaker, a natural politician although not ambitious, and a man of liberal views. And yet it was he who led the polity brigade that

exceedingly malleable body, readily susceptible and responding easily to the influences of the lobby; and it must be born in mind, moreover, that opposition to the convention developed itself in unexpected quarters. The truth is, we believe that but for the compromise amendment suggested by the Constitution at a very critical moment, the bill would have been defeated in spite of the fact that those representing Atlanta interests in the legislature were heartily in favor of it. At one time in the senate, if Senator Howell had voted against it, the measure would have been lost, and at no time was it defeat a matter of any difficulty. The friends of the bill, with one or two exceptions, were lukewarm—so much so that it was freely remarked at the time that nothing would please them better than for Atlanta men or Atlanta influences to step forward and give the whole business what our friend Col. Jones, of the Macau Telegraph, would call the *coups de grace*. Unexpectedly to these gentlemen, however, Atlanta stepped forward in support of the bill, and it is not too much to claim that its final passage is due to the fact that it was advocated and supported by men who have the interests of Atlanta thoroughly at heart.

We repeat here that there is no organized opposition to a convention on the part of Atlanta—indeed, as far as our knowledge and observation extend, there is no opposition of any sort, organized or otherwise. Fulton county will vote for a convention.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that the shift of places by which Devens was made attorney general and McCrary made attorney of war, was at the instance of General Sherman, who insisted that the coming of William Tecumseh, his big brother, in 1860, and in order to do that he knew he must behave himself and do his best to put the southern question out of our politics.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Marietta Journal is simply preposterous. It attempts to abrogate the census of 1870 for the purpose of avoiding the result of the figures we gave last week. It attempts to do this in the teeth of the fact that the census of '70 is the basis of representation under the third section of the convention bill. It seeks to set aside the principle of apportionment named in the bill—why?

Because that census "was not fairly taken in any of the reconstructed states." Was it not fairly taken in the reconstructed Cobb as in reconstructed Fulton or Clayton? Has Cobb gained as much in population since it was taken as Fulton? The Journal will not claim that it is beautiful and prosperous country has kept pace with Atlanta. The figures of population are clearly against its claim; and unless it can prove that Cobb has more statesmen to the square mile than Fulton or Clayton, we can not see how its claim can be conscientiously maintained.

The Journal would have us accept the vote of last November as a basis of representation, quite forgetting that the bill names a different and a better rule. Cobb was excused from center to circumference by a bitter congressional canvass, which brought out a full vote—remarkable vote. There was no such incentive in Fulton, and its vote was comparatively light. To compute population on such a basis in a state that cannot be said to have more than one real, live and active party, is simply ridiculous. In that way some apathetic counties would be most disastrously affected. A constitution to be made for all classes, colors, sexes and ages, and the apportionment of delegates to the senatorial districts is rightly based on population. The same rule should be regarded in apportioning delegates within a district. There is no other rule that can be justly applied throughout the state. It gives Cobb only two delegates; it is true; but as it is "a matter of figures," we trust our sister county will not claim more delegates than her population justifies. Clayton is entitled to one delegate, Cobb to two and Fulton to five—thus far there is no dispute. Now take the census of 1870 and say which of the latter two is entitled to the ninth delegate. That is all there is of the matter, and no amount of argument can change the verdict.

ATLANTA AND THE CONVENTION.

Some time ago, we had occasion to copy from the Dawson Journal, for the purpose of comment, an editorial article alluding to the prevalent opinion in various portions of the state that Atlanta, while pretending to be in favor of a constitutional convention, was in reality preparing to use every effort to defeat it. The Journal has been kind enough to reproduce our comments, accompanying them with the following remarks:

"The purpose of eliciting just such an answer, or rather disavowing from some presumption, authorized to speak for Atlanta, that we wrote the editorial noted, we were sure that Atlanta, as a city, would not oppose the holding of a convention through the interest motives that would be attributed to her if she did so. Senator Howell, managing the bill, was a man of great ability, and already had a marked knowledge of men and affairs." Well, now, what is his paper going to do for him?

The Cincinnati Commercial says of Webb Hayes: "He is the second son of his parents, and is in his twenty-first year, a very intelligent, able and amiable, and already has a marked knowledge of men and affairs." Well, now, what is his paper going to do for him?

The 724 children born in Lawrence, Mass., last year, only 184 had mothers who were natives of the United States, while 480 were born of foreign-born mothers. The population of the city is pretty evenly divided between native-born and foreign. A text for the present is:

"The total amount appropriated last session was \$18,600,000. This amount is as follows: As estimated, \$9,105,114 as reported to the house; \$3,693,795; as passed by house, \$10,739,194; as they became laws last year, \$17,359,992.

The smaller cotton ports did better this year than New Orleans. The total receipts since September 1 were 3,407,224 bales, against 2,795,000 last year. But New Orleans received 1,160 bales as compared with 1,040 in 1869. Norfolk, Mobile and Galveston show a handsome increase. Charleston and Savannah exported less.

A Texas newspaper informs its readers that most of the people that are in that state have tried to many doctors, and nine times too many lawyers. In fact they proceed to "swallow" the rate of forty dollars a day for their fees. They would take more good physicians, and many less poor ones. But the great want is farmers: "Five million good farmers" will come a welcome within the borders of Texas when they want early-rising, hard-working sober, good-managing men.

The current report that the late Albert F. Webster was engaged to be married to a

daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne is positively denied. Mr. Hawthorne left two daughters—Mrs. the oldest, who is married and living in England, and Mrs. who is the wife of Mr. George P. Lathrop, one of the editors of the Atlantic Monthly.

OLIVER P. MORTON, of Indiana, is to be made secretary of the navy, in the person of Richard J. Thompson, of that state. This is all that is necessary to say about it. Senator Morton's afflictions are such that he is at sea on land, and when he represents the government at sea it is necessary that he do so by proxy—Cincinnati Examiner.

WHEN Alexis was in the New York academy, the other night, he took off his right glove and rested his broad hand on the box-car rail. Very soon every young slob in the academy had a left glove on and Miss Alexis with a glee of triumph, when she came in the last act, quietly snatched her right glove. And a smile went over the house.

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WORK AND WAIT.

Forty days and forty nights, shown about the broken waters. No time for rest, no time for sleep; forty days they beat and blow; forty days of faith and love; the winds are still, the gale is hush; the tempest is past, the calm delights.

Forty days and forty nights, Serpents, beasts and wilderness. Desolation and despair. Was the world all hell and woe; forty years of faith and love; the mighty Moses lifts a hand, and shows us still the Promised Land.

Forty days and forty nights, The angry tempest from his side. Forty days or forty years, I'll wait and work and toil; what are all of these the day? That time has nothing more to say.

Lift your horns, exult and blow, Believe in me, and I'll be true. Make friends, the iron and wine Reward thy planting, round and round. The rocky walls of earth and ground, The tumultuous, hissing, and roar. The tumultuous walls of Jerome.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—It will require only one more terribly puffed and thin we have in preparation to make Colonel Waterman altogether desirous from his philosophical attacks on The Constitution.

—There are some things one is liable to forget, but the fact that Colonel Archibald Speights, late of Georgia journalism, is now the chief engineer of a hash foundry in Greenville, has seized upon us with great violence.

—The Greenville Vindicator makes the publication of obituaries and tributes of respect a special feature.

—Northern capitalists are engaged in inspecting the wonderful resources of the Augusta canal.

—Sunday evening hullabaloo is among the social attractions of LaGrange.

—We are under many obligations to the Count Johannes B. Gormann for a large box of imaginary oranges from his alleged grove in Florida. This makes the seventh consignment of the kind we have failed to receive.

—The members of the Elberton sporting club have obligated themselves not to interfere with any of the game of that section from the 15th of April to the 1st of October. This does not refer to several-up, blue peter, or freeze-out.

—A youth named Ben Gilmer, a native of Albany, took with him the other day until it went off, carrying a thumb and finger with it.

—Captain R. L. Rodgers, the newly appointed judge of the county court of Washington county, was gored by his friends the other night.

—A Worth county man has planted four hundred acres in oats. He evidently intends to have enough forage for his cattle.

—A terrible suspicion pervades LaGrange that an emigrant agent is hiding around in that section. The tax on emigrant agents is five hundred dollars.

—At Albany Darkey attempted to smash the face of a colored brother with a billiard cue the other day. The wounded negro will recover, but in the opinion of competent physicians he will be crippled for life.

—Smyrna aspires to be the picnic center of Cobb county.

—Cherokee county is holding railroad meetings and betting on her gold mines.

—Mr. Anthony C. Walsh, a printer connected with the Savannah Morning News, is dead. Mr. Walsh was a master of the art preservative and a most agreeable and genial gentleman.

—Two Elbert county men were pleasantly joking with each other recently, when one drew his knife and plunged it into the other, who at once appreciated the point of the joke.

—It is remarkable as a very gratifying sign that the young men around Elberton exhibit a tendency to go to work.

—LaGrange is harboring a band of gypsies.

—Burglary in the day time is one of the many serious criminal developments that have lately taken place in LaGrange.

—Mr. Terrel Hulsey, of Paulding county blew down the barrel of a gun the other day to see if it was loaded. It was.

—Mrs. Sally Cavendish died in the poor house in Elbert county recently, aged one hundred and six years.

—The following is a very fine example of modern newspaper wit and humor: "Hanniger, of the Griffin Sun, says: 'He used to crawl around the Southern Mecelany office door while Col. Thompson was making his fame by writing "Major Jones" Courtship.' It is likely we wet the paper it was first printed on." This fact brings back pleasant memories of Old Lang Syne to the editor of the Savannah Morning News."

—Smoke-houses are frequent in LaGrange. In the midst of so much crime, how delightful to be an editor.

—The Elliott Courier has resumed publication under the auspices of Mr. J. C. Allen.

—Brunswick wants her harbor dredged and a safe route made for timber rafting.

—The LaGrange Reporter says: A gentleman informs us that one morning last week, he saw twenty-five loads of corn leaving Whitfield's station. This looks like living at home, doesn't it? It is cheaper (they say) to buy corn than to make it; hence they buy it. It is cheaper to buy cotton than to make it; hence they buy it. Hence it seems to work three or four ways.

—It works the farmer, his mules and his hands nearly to death to make the cotton to pay for the corn; works the merchant nearly to death to collect what is due him for supplies; works financial distress and bankruptcy among the people; and will ultimately work the ruin of our country if it persisted in.

—Renovation, and Prostration.

Did any enfeebled human being ever become strong under the operation of powerful cathartics or salinants? It is sometimes necessary to regenerate the body, but that requires a strong active purgative, which exerts the vital for ces and serves no good purpose whatever. The only true way to promote health and vigor, which are essential to regular health, is to abstain from invigorating diuretics and purify the system as the same time.

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For sale, whole or in parts, from the store and instruction of our agents, books, early decay, low of manhood, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a master in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. W. T. Iwan, 187 Broadway, New York.

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GUIDE

ANHOOD
RESTORED.

MARSH
SECRETS.

PRESCRIPTION
FREE.

DR. BUTTS'
DISPENSARY

R. A. MASSEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

O. H. SWIFT
AT

LAW

W. L. TURNER
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

